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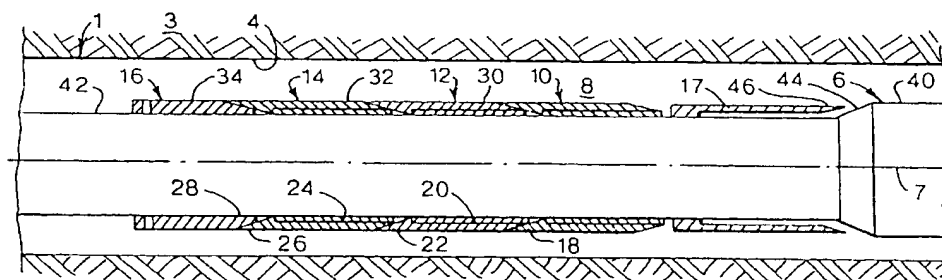
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(54) Title: METHOD OF SEALING AN ANNULUS



(57) Abstract: A method is provided for activating a downhole system arranged in an annular space formed between a radially expandable tubular element extending into a borehole formed into an earth formation and a cylindrical wall surrounding the tubular element. The downhole system is arranged so as to be activated by movement of an annular movement device along the tubular element. The method comprises arranging said annular moving device around the tubular element, the moving device having an inner diameter slightly larger than the outer diameter of the tubular element in its unexpanded shape, and gradually expanding a portion of the tubular element by moving an expander through the tubular element in the direction of the moving device, whereby a transition zone of the tubular element is defined between the expanded and unexpanded portions of the tubular element. Upon contact of the transition zone with the moving device, continuing movement of the expander through the tubular element causes the moving device to move in axial direction along the tubular element whereby the moving device activates the downhole system.

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METHOD OF SEALING AN ANNULUS

5 The present invention relates to a method of activating a downhole system arranged in an annular space formed between a tubular element extending into a borehole formed into an earth formation and a cylindrical wall surrounding the tubular element. The cylindrical can be, for example, the borehole wall or the wall of a casing extending into the borehole.

10 For many wellbore applications, activation of such downhole system is required to perform a downhole process or to initiate such process. It has been tried to activate the downhole systems by means of hydraulic or electrical control lines extending from surface into the borehole. However, such control lines are vulnerable to damage and generally hamper construction of the well. For
15 example, if the tubular element is a wellbore casing and electrical control lines are used at the outer surface of the casing, an electrical connector has to be applied at each connection of two adjacent casing sections.

20 It is an object of the invention to provide an improved method of activating a downhole system arranged in an annular space formed between a tubular element extending into the wellbore and a cylindrical wall surrounding the tubular element.

25 In accordance with the invention there is provided a method of activating a downhole system arranged in an annular space formed between a radially expandable tubular element extending into a borehole formed into an earth formation and a cylindrical wall surrounding the tubular element, the downhole system being arranged so as

to be activated by movement of an annular movement device along the tubular element, the method comprising:

- arranging said annular moving device around the tubular element, the moving device having an inner diameter slightly larger than the outer diameter of the tubular element in its unexpanded shape;
- gradually expanding a portion of the tubular element by moving an expander through the tubular element in the direction of the moving device, whereby a transition zone of the tubular element is defined between the expanded and unexpanded portions of the tubular element;
- upon contact of the transition zone with the moving device, continuing movement of the expander through the tubular element so as to move the moving device in axial direction along the tubular element whereby the moving device activates the downhole system.

It is thus achieved that, upon expansion of the tubular element, the downhole system is triggered by the moving device to perform a downhole process. Such triggering occurs without the requirement for control lines extending from surface into the wellbore.

The invention will be described hereinafter in more detail and by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figs. 1A-1C schematically show a first embodiment of a borehole system for use in the method of the invention, during various stages of use thereof;

Figs. 2A-2B schematically show a second embodiment of a borehole system for use in the method of the invention, during various stages of use thereof;

Figs. 3A-3C schematically show a third embodiment of a borehole system for use in the method of the invention, during various stages of use thereof; and

Figs. 4A-4C schematically show a fourth embodiment of a borehole system for use in the method of the invention, during various stages of use thereof.

5 In the Figures like reference numerals relate to like components.

Referring to Fig. 1A there is shown a borehole 1 formed into an earth formation 3 whereby the borehole wall is indicated by reference numeral 4. A tubular member in the form of metal borehole casing 6 with
10 longitudinal axis 7 extends substantially concentrically into the borehole 1. Thus, an annular space 8 is formed between said cylindrical members. It is to be understood that the borehole wall 4 does not need to be perfectly cylindrical as it generally is of irregular shape due to,
15 for example, washouts which occur during the drilling process.

The casing 6 is provided with a downhole system in the form of a set of three annular seal elements 10, 12, 14 arranged around the casing 6 and being mutually
20 displaced in axial direction thereof, and with a stop device in the form of annular stopper 16 fixedly connected to the casing 6 and arranged at one side of the set of sealing elements. Furthermore, the casing is provided with a moving device in the form of metal
25 compression sleeve 17 arranged at the other side of the set of seal elements 10, 12, 14. The compression sleeve 17 is movable relative to the casing 6 in axial direction thereof.

The seal elements 10, 12, 14 are made of a flexible
30 material such as rubber, and are optionally strengthened in axial direction by axially extending reinforcement bars (not shown) embedded in the flexible material. Seal element 10 has a tapered edge 18 adjacent seal

element 12, seal element 12 has a tapered edge 20 adjacent seal element 10 and a tapered edge 22 adjacent seal element 14, and seal element 14 has a tapered edge 24 adjacent seal element 12 and a tapered edge 26 adjacent stopper 16. The stopper 16 has a tapered edge 28 adjacent seal element 14. The tapered edges 18, 20 are oriented such that seal element 10 is induced to slide along radial outer surface 30 of seal element 12 when seal element 10 is pushed in the direction of seal element 12. Similarly, the tapered edges 22, 24 are oriented such that seal element 12 is induced to slide along radial outer surface 32 of seal element 14 when seal element 12 is pushed in the direction of seal element 14. Furthermore, the tapered edges 26, 28 are oriented such that seal element 14 is induced to slide along radial outer surface 34 of stopper 16 when seal element 14 is pushed in the direction of stopper 16.

The casing 6 has a radially expanded portion 40, a radially unexpanded portion 42, and a transition portion 44 located between the expanded and unexpanded portions 40, 42 and a having a diameter varying from the unexpanded diameter to the expanded diameter.

The stopper 16, the seal elements 10, 12, 14, and the compression sleeve 17 are all arranged around the unexpanded portion 42 of the casing whereby the compression sleeve 17 is arranged adjacent the transition portion 44 of the casing.

The compression sleeve 17 has an edge 46 adjacent the expanded portion 40 of the casing 6, which is provided with an axial bearing which ensures low friction between the edge and the transition portion 44 of the casing 6. The bearing can be, for example, a bronze or Teflon (Trade Mark) bushing, a thrust bearing (e.g. set of

bearing balls regularly spaced along the circumference of the edge), or a hydrostatic bearing.

Referring to Figs. 2A, 2B there is shown a downhole system in the form of an annular injection device 51 arranged around the casing 6, which injection device 51 upon activation thereof injects a selected fluid into the annular space 8. The injection device includes an annular pump 52 arranged to pump the selected fluid via a conduit 54 and a plurality of circumferentially spaced annular nozzles 56 into the annular space 8 upon activation by the compression sleeve 17. The selected fluid is, for example, a chemical activator for hardening a body of cement slurry (not shown) present in the annular space 8, or a catalyst or chemical for triggering a chemical reaction of a body of resin (not shown) present in the annular space 8. Several said annular injection devices 51 are arranged at selected mutual axial distances along the casing 6, however for the sake of simplicity only one injection device 51 is shown.

Referring to Figs. 3A-3C there is shown a downhole system in the form of a casing centraliser 60 arranged around the casing 6, which centraliser is largely similar to a conventional bow centraliser. The centraliser 60 has spring arms 62 which bend upon axial compression of the centraliser 60 and thereby expand radially against the borehole wall. The centraliser 60 has an end part 64 (remote from the compression sleeve 17) which is fixedly connected to the casing 6, and an end part 66 (adjacent the compression sleeve 17) which axially slideable along the casing 6.

Referring to Figs. 4A-4C there is shown a downhole system which includes a slideable sleeve 70 arranged around the casing 6, the sleeve 70 having an inner

diameter slightly larger than the outer diameter of the casing 6. The wall of casing 6 is provided with a number of openings 72 which provide fluid communication between the interior and the exterior of the casing 6.

5 During normal operation of the first embodiment, the casing 6 is installed in the borehole 1 with the stopper 16, the seal elements 10, 12, 14, and the compression sleeve 17 arranged around the casing 6 as shown in Fig. 1A. An expander (not shown) is then pushed
10 or pulled through the casing 6 to radially expand the casing 6 and thereby to form the initial expanded portion 40 thereof. A suitable expander is, for example, a conical expander or a conical expander provided with rollers along the contact surface with the casing. By the
15 expansion process the casing 6 is plastically deformed.

 Referring further to Fig. 1B, the expander is moved through the casing 1 in the direction of stopper 16 thereby increasing the length of the expanded portion 40 and moving the transition portion 44 in the direction of
20 stopper 16. Upon contact of the transition portion 44 with the edge 46 of the compression sleeve 17, continued movement of the transition portion 44 induces the compression sleeve to move in the direction of stopper 16. The compression sleeve 17 thereby induces
25 seal element 10 to move against seal element 12 and subsequently to slide along the radial outer surface 30 thereof. When seal element 10 becomes fully arranged around seal element 12, continued movement of the transition portion 44 induces the compression sleeve 17
30 to move seal element 12 against seal element 14 and subsequently to slide along the radial outer surface 32 thereof. When seal elements 10, 12 become fully arranged around seal element 14, continued movement of the

transition portion 44 induces the compression sleeve 17 to move seal element 14 against stopper 16 and subsequently to slide along the radial outer surface 34 thereof. A set 50 of radially stacked seal elements has thus been formed.

Referring further to Fig. 1C, movement of the expander is continued so that movement of the transition portion 44 is continued. Since the stopper 16 prevents any further axial movement of the compression sleeve 17 and the set 50 of radially stacked seal elements, continued movement of the transition portion 44 leads to radial expansion of the compression sleeve 17, the stopper 16 and the set 50 of radially stacked seal elements. The set 50 of radially stacked seal elements thereby becomes firmly compressed between the stopper 16 and the borehole wall 4 so as to form an annular seal there between.

In this manner it is achieved that an annular seal is created between the casing 6 and the borehole wall 1, whereby a relatively large annular space is initially present there between and whereby the individual components of the seal are relatively thin so that installation of the casing 6 in the borehole 1 is not hampered by the seal.

During normal operation of the second embodiment, the casing 6 is installed in the borehole 1 with the compression sleeve 17 and the injection device 51 arranged around it whereby injection device 51 is fixedly connected to the casing 6. Cement slurry is then pumped into the annular space 8, which slurry hardens upon contact with a selected chemical activator. The injection device 51 contains an amount of such chemical activator sufficient to induce hardening a portion of the cement

slurry in-between the injection device and another injection device arranged at some axial distance. The expander is then pushed or pulled through the casing 6 to radially expand the casing 6 and thereby to form the initial expanded portion 40. As shown in Fig. 2B, the expander is moved through the casing 1 in the direction of injection device 51 thereby moving the transition portion 44 in the direction of the injection device 51. Upon contact of the transition portion 44 with the edge 46 of the compression sleeve 17, continued movement of the transition portion 44 induces the compression sleeve to move against the annular pump 52 of injection device 51. Thereby the pump 52 pumps the chemical activator via conduit 54 and the nozzles 56 into the body of cement slurry present in the annular space 8. As a result the portion of the cement slurry in-between the injection device and the other injection device hardens and thereby seals the annular space 8. Further movement of the expander past the injection device 51 causes the injection device 51 to be flattened due to its radial expansion. It is thus achieved that hardening of the cement occurs only at those portions of the cement slurry where the casing 6 has been successfully expanded. Should the expander become stuck in the casing 6, the unexpanded casing portion then can be retrieved to surface. Alternatively the remainder of the cement can be of a composition such that the cement will set after a prolonged period of time (i.e. in the order of days) and therefore will result into a conventionally cemented annulus.

During normal operation of the third embodiment, the casing 6 is installed in the borehole 1 with the compression sleeve 17 and the casing centraliser 60

provided around the casing 6. The expander is then pushed or pulled through the casing 6 in the direction of centraliser 60 so as to radially expand the casing 6 and thereby to form the initial expanded portion 40. As shown in Fig. 3B, continued movement of the transition portion 44 causes the compression sleeve 17 to move against the centraliser 60 and thereby to move end part 66 in the direction of end part 64. As a result the centraliser is compressed so that the spring arms 62 become radially expanded against the borehole wall. As shown in Fig. 3C, further movement of the expander past the compression sleeve 17 and the centraliser 60 causes the end parts 64, 66 of centraliser 60 to be radially expanded. Thereby the spring arms 62 become even more compressed against the borehole wall and thus the casing 6 becomes adequately centralised in the borehole 1.

During normal operation of the fourth embodiment, the casing 6 is installed in the borehole 1 with the compression sleeve 17 and the slideable sleeve 70 provided around the casing 6 whereby the openings 72 are uncovered. The openings 72 are used to pump cement from the interior of the casing 6 into the annular space 8 (which is a conventional operation).

Thereafter the expander is pushed or pulled through the casing 6 in the direction of sleeve 70 so as to radially expand the casing 6 and thereby to form the initial expanded portion 40. As shown in Figs. 4B, continued movement of the transition portion 44 causes the compression sleeve 17 to move against the sleeve 70 and thereby causes the sleeve 70 to slide over the casing portion with the openings 72 and thereby to cover the openings 72. As shown in Fig. 4C, further movement of the

expander past the slideable sleeve 70 causes the
compression sleeve 17 and the slideable sleeve 70 to be
radially expanded. In this manner it is achieved that the
slideable sleeve 70 adequately covers the openings 72 and
5 seals the interior of the casing 6 from the exterior
thereof.

C L A I M S

1. A method of activating a downhole system arranged in an annular space formed between a radially expandable tubular element extending into a borehole formed into an earth formation and a cylindrical wall surrounding the tubular element, the downhole system being arranged so as to be activated by movement of an annular movement device along the tubular element, the method comprising:

- arranging said annular moving device around the tubular element, the moving device having an inner diameter slightly larger than the outer diameter of the tubular element in its unexpanded shape;
- gradually expanding a portion of the tubular element by moving an expander through the tubular element in the direction of the moving device, whereby a transition zone of the tubular element is defined between the expanded and unexpanded portions of the tubular element;
- upon contact of the transition zone with the moving device, continuing movement of the expander through the tubular element so as to move the moving device in axial direction along the tubular element whereby the moving device activates the downhole system.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cylindrical wall is the borehole wall and the downhole system includes a set of annular seal elements arranged in the annular space in a manner that the seal elements are mutually displaced in axial direction, and wherein during activation of the downhole system the seal elements axially move relative to each other in a manner that the seal elements become radially stacked so as to form a set

of radially stacked seal elements which seals the annular space.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein for each pair of adjacent seal elements a first seal element of the pair
5 is induced to slide along a radially outer or inner surface of a second seal element of the pair.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the first seal element of each pair of adjacent seal elements is made of a flexible material, and wherein the first seal element
10 is radially extended during sliding along said radially outer surface or radially compressed during sliding along said radially inner surface.

5. The method of claim 3 or 4, wherein the first seal element of each pair of adjacent seal elements is induced
15 to slide along said radially outer surface of the second seal element of the pair.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the downhole system includes an annular injection device which, during activation thereof, injects a selected fluid into the
20 annular space.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the selected fluid includes one of a chemical activator for hardening a cement slurry present in the annular space, or a catalyst or a chemical for triggering a chemical reaction of a
25 resin present in the annular space.

8. The method of claim 6 or 7, wherein the downhole system includes a plurality of said annular injection devices arranged at selected mutual axial spacings in the annular space, and whereby the injection devices are
30 sequentially activated in correspondence with movement of the expander through the tubular element.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular element is a borehole casing, and wherein the downhole system is

a casing centraliser having centraliser members which radially expand upon activation of the casing centraliser by the moving device.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the centraliser
5 members radially expand by bending of the centraliser members.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular element is provided with at least one opening providing fluid communication between the interior and the exterior of
10 the tubular element, and wherein the downhole system includes a sleeve slideable between a first position in which the sleeve uncovers each opening and a second position in which the sleeve covers each opening.

12. The method substantially as described here before
15 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig.1A.

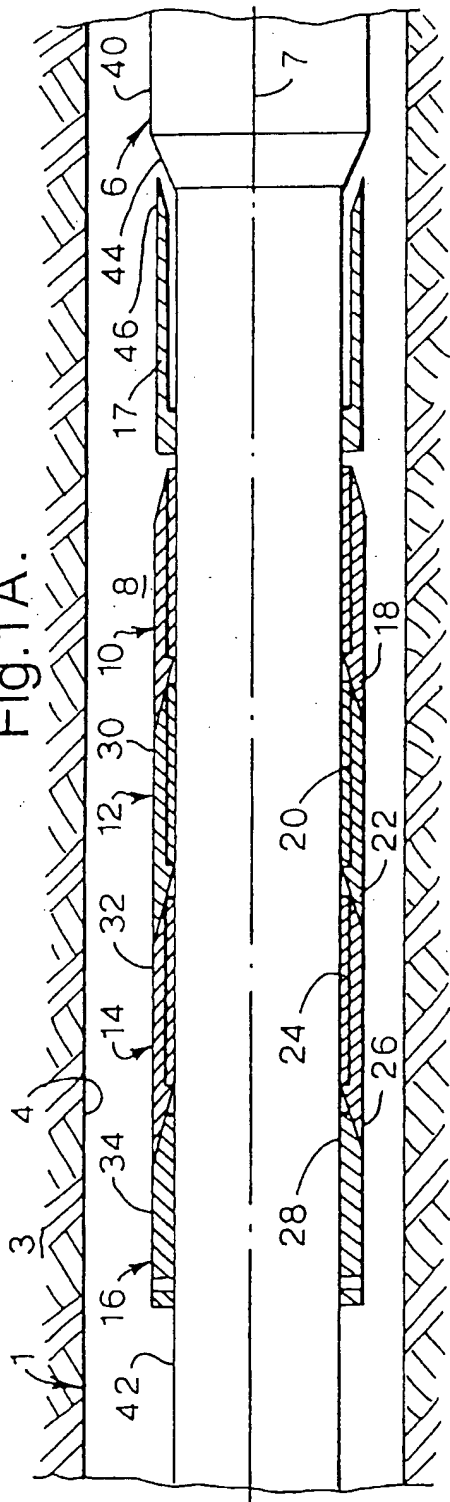


Fig.1B.

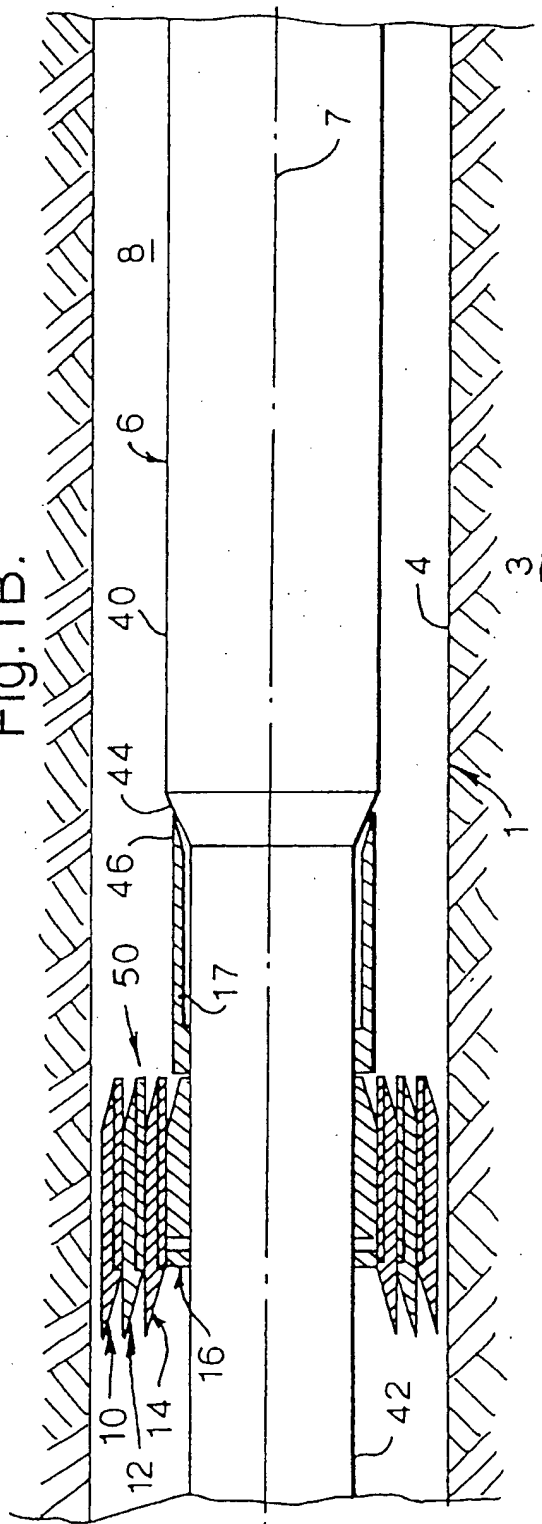


Fig.1C.

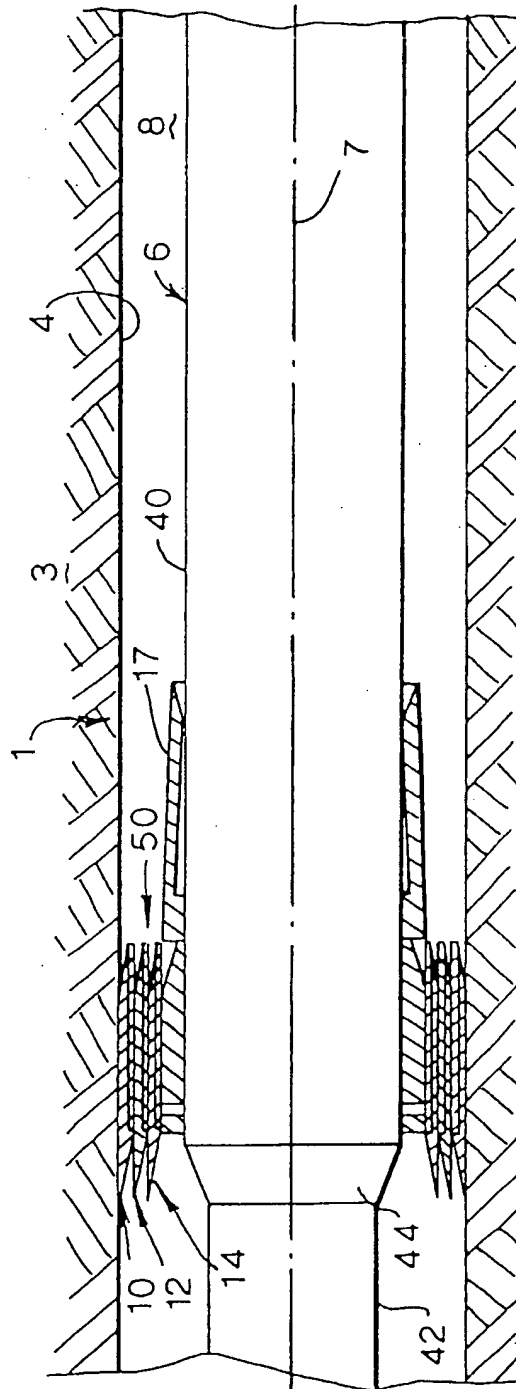


Fig. 2A.

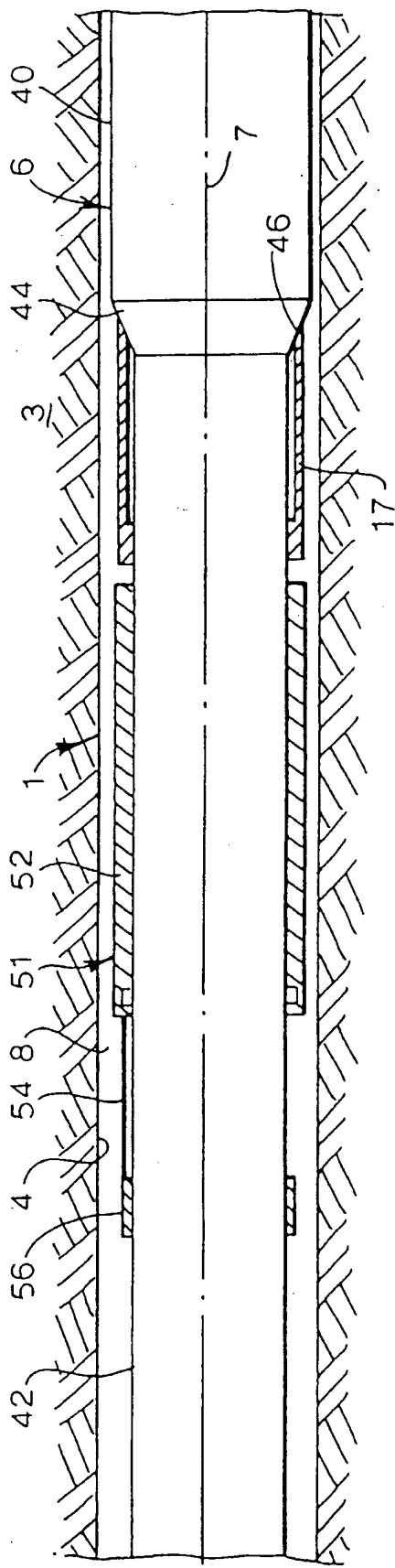


Fig. 2B.

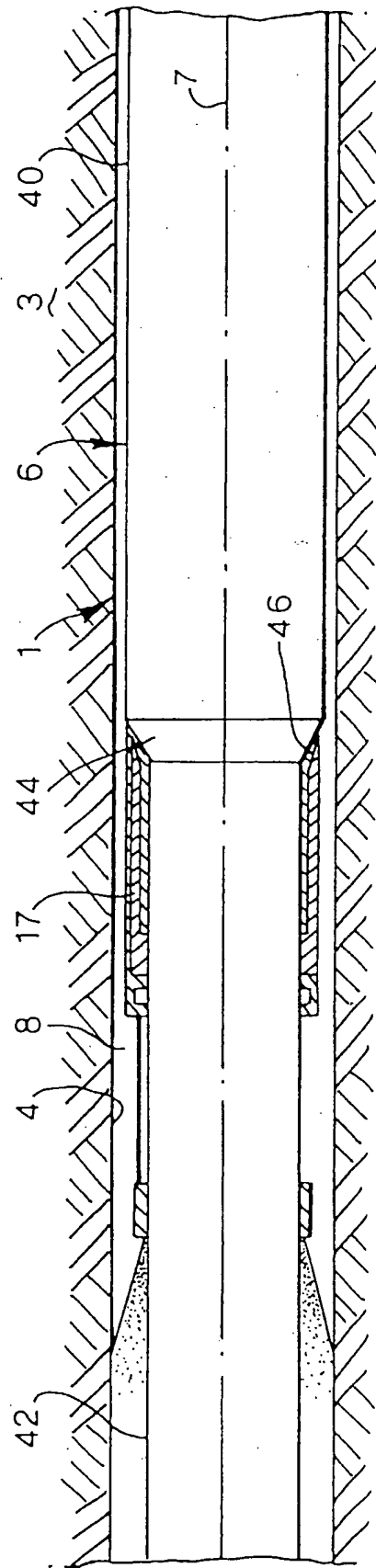


Fig.3A.

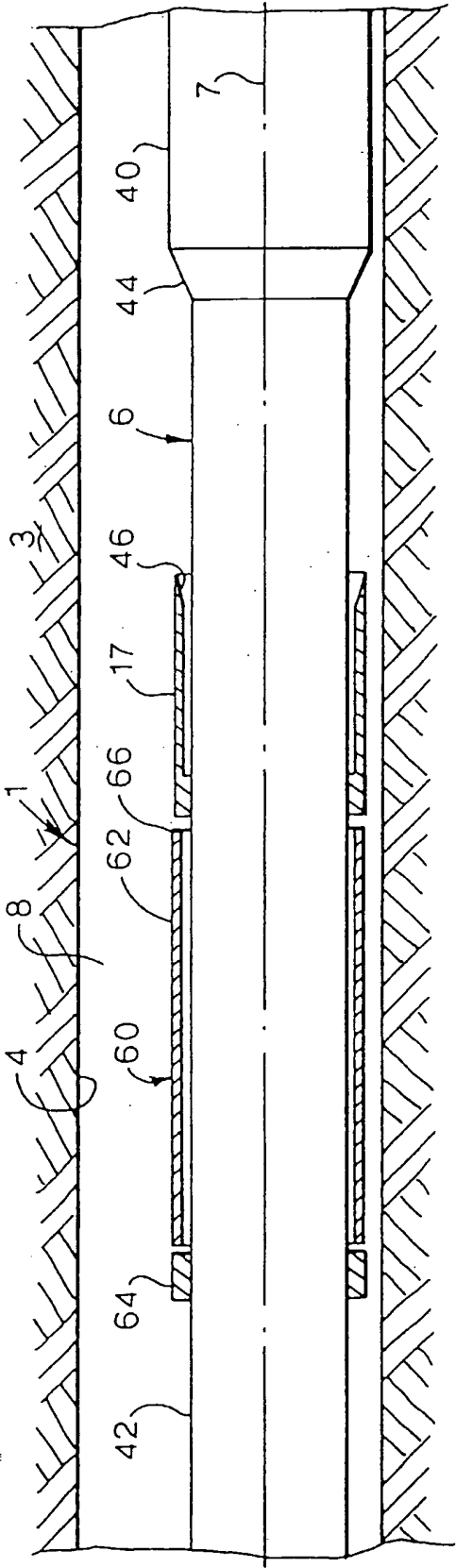
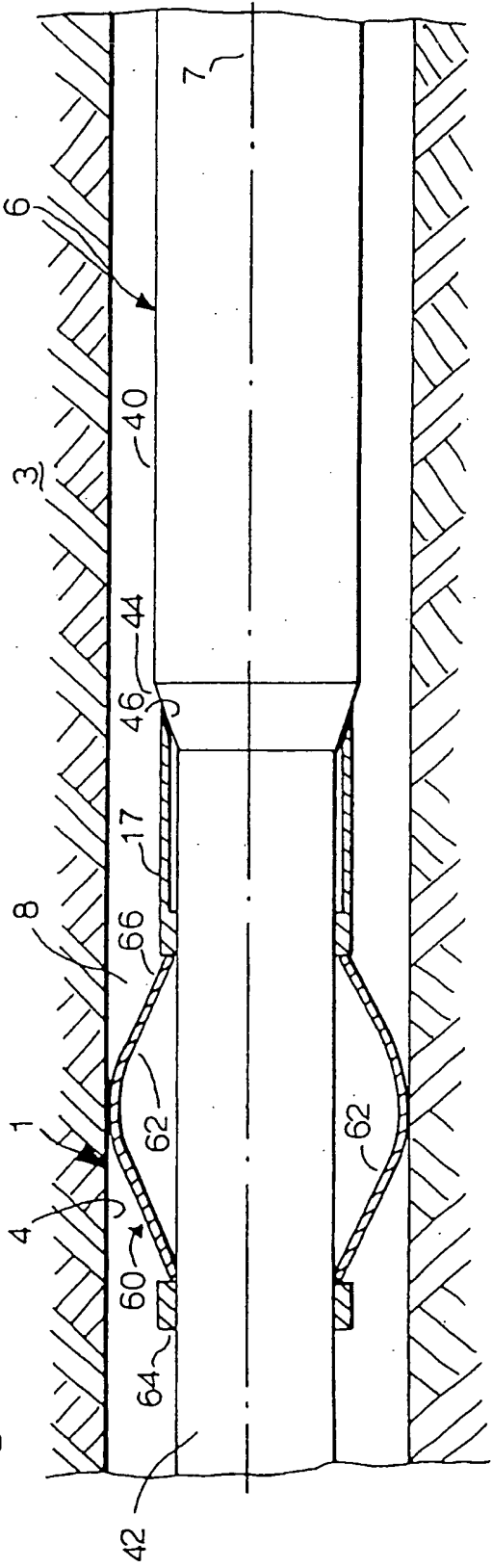


Fig.3B



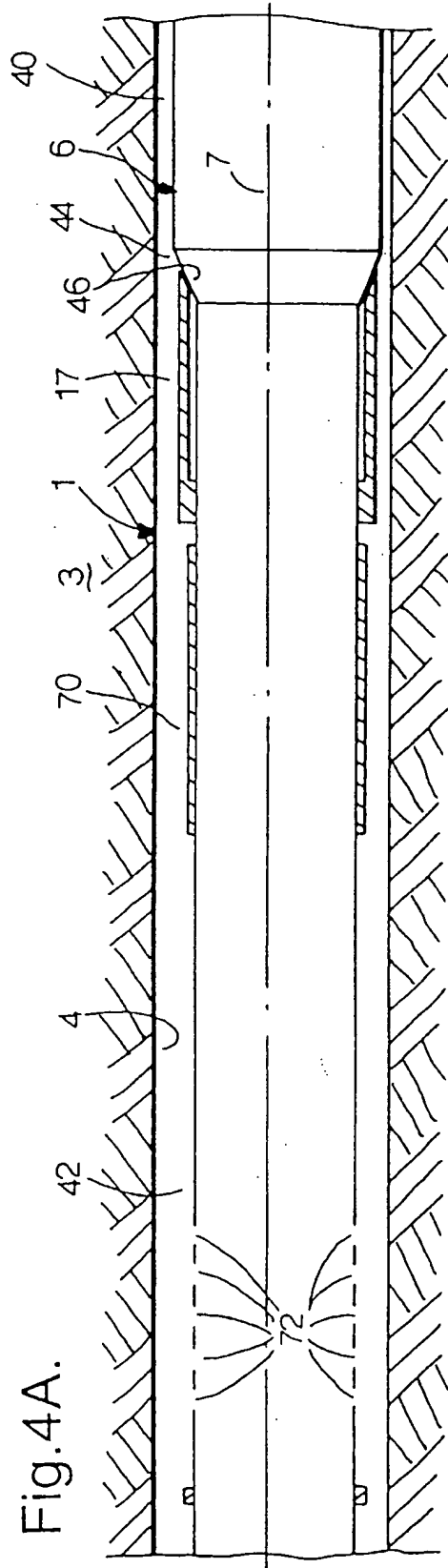
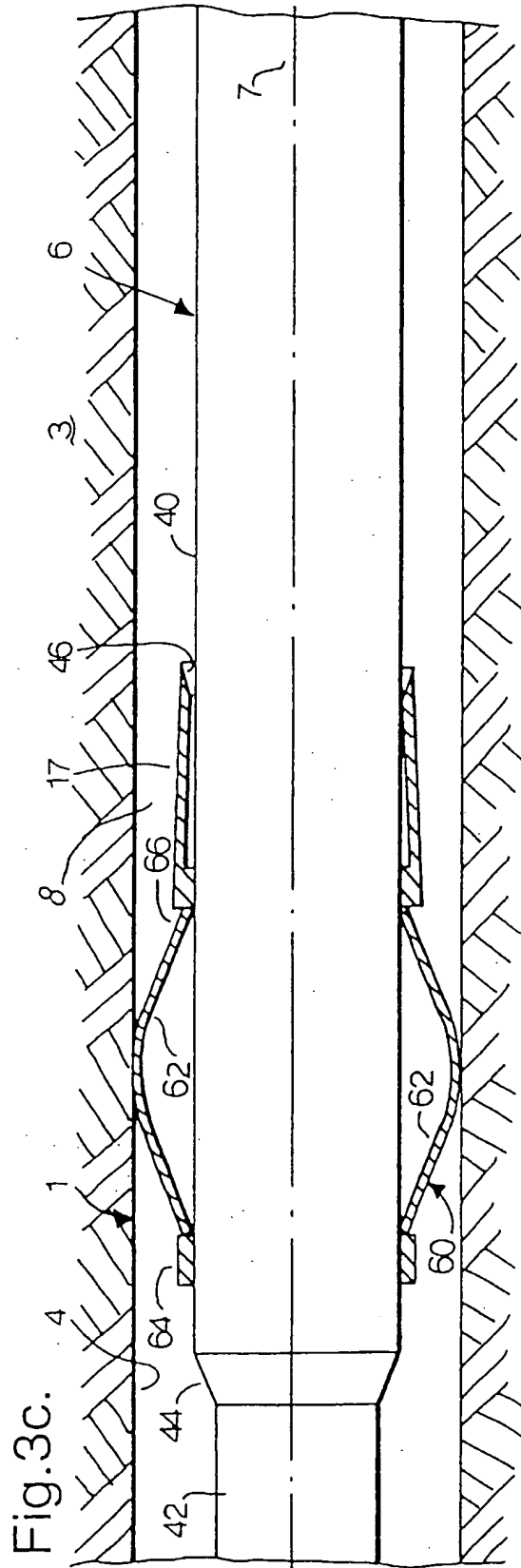


Fig.4B.

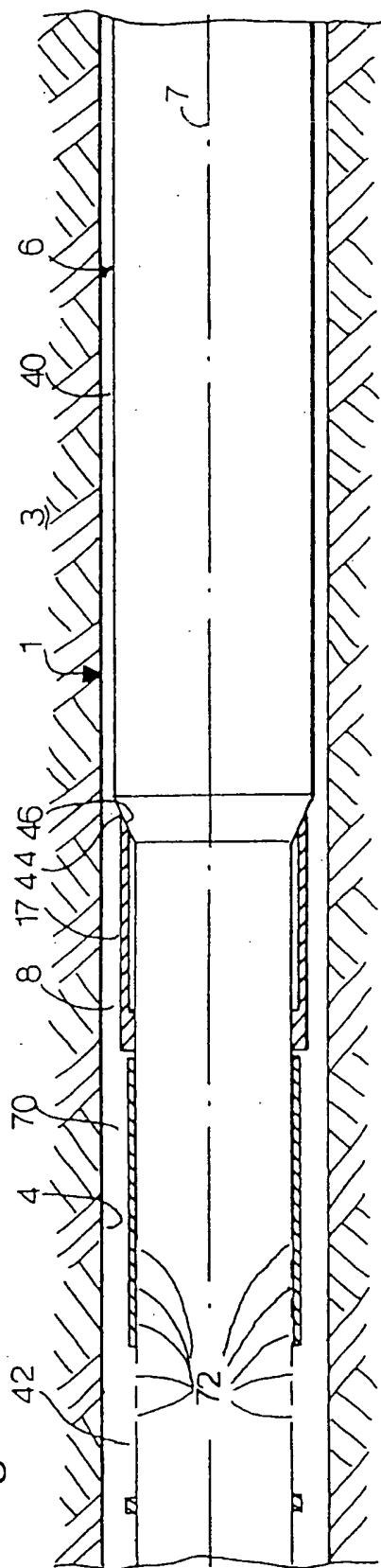
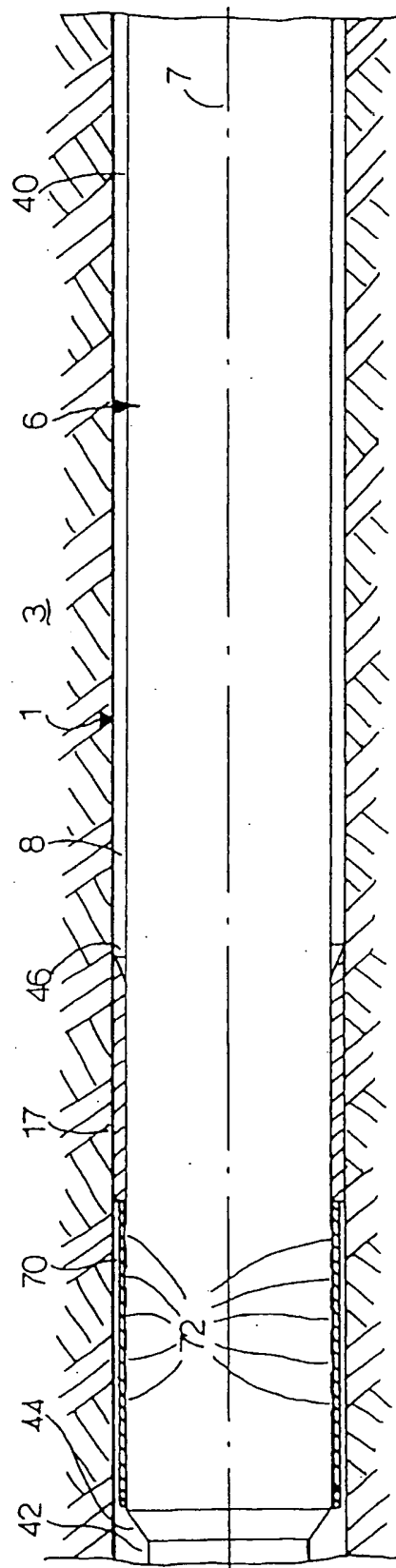


Fig.4C.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 E21B43/10 E21B33/128

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E21B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 3 587 736 A (BROWN CICERO C) 28 June 1971 (1971-06-28) figures 1,2 ---	1
A	EP 0 460 993 A (SCHLUMBERGER LTD ;SCHLUMBERGER SERVICES PETROL (FR); SCHLUMBERGER) 11 December 1991 (1991-12-11) figures 8B,9A,9B ---	1
A	US 5 678 635 A (BRADDICK BRITT O ET AL) 21 October 1997 (1997-10-21) figures 1,2,7 -----	1



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Patent family members are listed in annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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